



## What's New – January 2006

### Significant Documents

Expanding the Frontiers of Our Digital Future: Reducing Software Piracy to Accelerate Global IT Benefits.

[Business Software Alliance White Paper] December 2005.

[http://www.bsa.org/idcstudy/pdfs/White\\_Paper.pdf](http://www.bsa.org/idcstudy/pdfs/White_Paper.pdf) [pdf format, 32 pages]

The Imperative for Action: An Update of the Report of the Task Force on American Interests and UN Reform. November 2005.

[http://www.usip.org/un/un\\_update.pdf](http://www.usip.org/un/un_update.pdf) [pdf format, 49 pages]

Is the U.S. Current Account Deficit Sustainable?

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33186] December 13, 2005.

[http://www.opencrs.com/rpts/RL33186\\_20051213.pdf](http://www.opencrs.com/rpts/RL33186_20051213.pdf) [pdf format, 12 pages]

Liberia's Post-War Recovery: Key Issues and Developments.

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33185] December 13, 2005.

[http://www.opencrs.com/rpts/RL33185\\_20051213.pdf](http://www.opencrs.com/rpts/RL33185_20051213.pdf) [pdf format, 20 pages]

More Than Humanitarianism: A Strategic U.S. Approach Toward Africa.

[Independent Task Force Report; Sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations] December 2005.

<http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Africa%20Task%20Force%20Web.pdf> [pdf format, 163 pages]

The Politics and Economics of Offshore Outsourcing.

[AEI Working Paper #122] December 7, 2005.

[http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.23536/pub\\_detail.asp](http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.23536/pub_detail.asp) [pdf format, 49 pages]

Protecting Two Million Internally Displaced: The Successes and Shortcomings of the African Union in Darfur.

[Brookings Institution Occasional Paper] November 2005.

[http://www.brookings.edu/fp/projects/idp/200511\\_au\\_darfur.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/fp/projects/idp/200511_au_darfur.pdf) [pdf format, 75 pages]

Russia and the Information Revolution.

[RAND Corporation Monograph Series] December 2005.

[http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2005/RAND\\_MG422.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2005/RAND_MG422.pdf) [pdf format, 140 pages]

The Six Party Talks and Beyond: Cooperative Threat Reduction and North Korea.

[A Report of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, International Security Program] December 2005.

[http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/051216\\_ctr.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/051216_ctr.pdf) [pdf format, 92 pages]

The State Of the World's Children 2006: Excluded and Invisible.

[UNICEF annual report] December 2005.

[http://www.unicef.org/sowc06/pdfs/sowc06\\_fullreport.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/sowc06/pdfs/sowc06_fullreport.pdf) [pdf format, 156 pages]

## DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

### AMERICAN VICEROY: ZALMAY KHALILZAD'S MISSION

Anderson, Jon Lee

New Yorker December 19, 2005

Summary: The author describes U.S. Ambassador to Iraq, Zalmay Khalilzad, as "the ideal envoy for Iraq," noting that although "Khalilzad is accredited to the new Iraqi government, but with the backing of a hundred and sixty thousand U.S. troops, he seems to be the one holding the government together. His position is more like that of a viceroy ... than that of a traditional diplomat." Khalilzad, born in Afghanistan, is a moderate Muslim with long experience in American foreign policy circles, and a former student of military strategy expert Albert Wohlstetter. Khalilzad has been at the center of the Bush administration's war on terror since September 11, with a reputation as a pragmatic and insightful strategic thinker; he sees himself as a "kind of diplomatic soldier." Anderson notes that Khalilzad "has a unique advantage in a part of the world in which the U.S. has become massively engaged and does not have many people at the top equipped to deal with it."

### BREYER'S BIG IDEA

Toobin, Jeffrey

New Yorker October 31, 2005, pp. 36-43

Summary: "You have to assume good faith, even on the part of people with whom you disagree," author Toobin quotes Supreme Court Justice Stephen G. Breyer, who has cordial relationships with all the other justices, even his ideological adversaries. Breyer tells Toobin that coalitions float on the Supreme Court and that there is no "you join me, I'll join you." Breyer, whose book **ACTIVE LIBERTY: INTERPRETING OUR DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION** was published in September, opposes the approach to the Constitution favored by justices Thomas and Scalia known as originalism or textualism -- that the Constitution is as the framers intended it to be and does not evolve over time. Breyer says there is no way of knowing what the framers meant by "freedom of speech" or even "due process of law," much less how they would have applied those terms today. Toobin says Breyer concedes there are limits in interpreting the Constitution: "Respecting the democratic process does not mean you abdicate your role of enforcing the limits in the Constitution ... We have to decide when these limits are exceeded." Breyer says it was a "serious objective of the framers that people participate in the political process; if people don't participate, the country can't work."

### CHURCH AND OVERSTATED

Sullivan, Winnifred Fallers

Legal Affairs vol. 5, no. 1, January/February 2006, pp. 66-68

Summary: The author, in his review of Noah Feldman's book **DIVIDED BY GOD: AMERICA'S CHURCH-STATE PROBLEM -- AND WHAT WE SHOULD DO ABOUT IT**, argues that Americans overwhelmingly regard religion as a matter of individual choice and that one cannot exaggerate the effect that individualism has on religious life in the United States. After all, he notes, individual Americans are equal before the law, whether they are religious or not. Feldman asserts that Americans are deeply divided over religion and that the country is split between the "legal separatists," who want religion out of public life, and the "values evangelicals," who want religion to be a central part of it. Feldman calls for both sides to compromise, noting that the Supreme Court has gone too far in taking religion out of schools and the values evangelicals should agree to the banning of public funding of religious institutions and activities. For example, according to Feldman, the legal separatists should acknowledge that the Constitution permits religion to play a role in civic life. The author says Feldman does not make his case strongly enough to support these views, although he notes Feldman is correct in stating that religious diversity, rooted in individual conscience, is the foundation of America's religious freedom.

## DANGEROUS LIAISONS

Robertson, Suzanne Craig

Tennessee Bar Journal January 2006, pp. 16-19, 28

Summary: Robertson, the editor of the Tennessee Bar Journal, describes how the International Justice Mission, an NGO, sends attorneys to Cambodia, Kenya, and other countries, to litigate for human rights. An attorney for the organization states, "More than 100 people who were bonded laborers are now free in every respect." Another attorney in the article describes the importance of having one's day in court to a prisoner in deplorable conditions. The attorneys travel at their own expense to areas that may be dangerous in order put the "hot light of justice" on human rights violators.

## IT COMES OF AGE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Alterman, Jon B.

Foreign Service Journal Vol. 82, No. 12, December 2005, pp. 36-42

Summary: Alterman notes that the increased flow of information brought about by the new computer and communication technologies is creating a generation in the Middle East that increasingly believes in individual choices. Although access to media and information remains far more restricted than it is in Western Europe and the U.S., the Middle East is going through a transition, in which a new generation is emerging who cannot imagine research without the Internet or communication without cell phones, e-mail and instant messaging. The abundance of information and entertainment is bringing more choices to the individual level; Alterman believes that the freer media environment and the growing sense of individualism engendered by the information revolution may be the catalyst that brings a more democratic society and transparent governance to the Middle East. [DHR;SP]

## RELIGIOUS PROTECTION: WHY AMERICAN MUSLIMS HAVEN'T TURNED TO TERRORISM

Ackerman, Spencer

New Republic Vol. 233, No. 4743, December 12, 2005, pp. 18-21, 28-30

Summary: Counterterrorism experts note that relatively few American Muslims are involved in the global jihadist movements. Ackerman contrasts the patterns of Muslim immigrants in the U.S. and Europe to understand why American Muslims have not become involved in Islamic extremism. Muslim migration to Europe is country-specific and linked to the colonial era -- most Muslims in England are from South Asia; French and Spanish Muslims are overwhelmingly North African; and German Muslims are predominantly Turkish. European Muslims are "ghettoized" and have high levels of unemployment, few professional prospects and lack access to higher education, and are socially isolated. Not surprisingly, most of them identify themselves as Muslim, rather than with their European country of residence. American Muslims, on the other hand, are a diverse group, live in mixed neighborhoods, have high levels of homeownership and college education. Ackerman argues that the fact that Muslims in the U.S. are more integrated into American society may explain why American Muslims have shunned radical Islam, even as suspicions of Muslims in the U.S. increased after Sept. 11.

## TAKING CONTROL

Gibeaut, John

ABA Journal Vol. 91, No. 12, December 2005, pp. 44-50

Summary: In light of the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision holding that private economic development satisfies the "public use" requirement of the Fifth Amendment's takings clause, Gibeaut discusses the controversy in Norwood, Ohio, where city officials are claiming it is legal to take property from citizens as long as the area in question is in danger of becoming a "blighted area." The city has "used the weapon of eminent domain in its attempt to reinvent itself" after several automobile plant closings, according to the author. Affected homeowners oppose the takings, arguing that the actions by the city are illegal because the area is not in disrepair, a condition for a legal taking. "Norwood's prayer for financial salvation doesn't provide much solace" for some homeowners, Gibeaut writes. The author interviewed several homeowners and city officials, highlighting contrasting interests, while also providing legal analysis of the case.

## **ECONOMIC SECURITY AND TRADE**

### **AGRICULTURAL BIOTECHNOLOGY ADOPTION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

Qaim, Matin

American Journal of Agricultural Economics Vol. 87, No. 5, December 2005, pp. 1317-1324

Summary: Qaim, an agricultural economist, says there are three main differences between agricultural biotechnology and previous crop technologies that influence availability and access to farmers. First, genetically modified (GM) crop developments are driven by the private sector, and therefore involve intellectual property rights (IPR). Second, GM crops are associated with new environmental and health risks that entail new and often cumbersome regulatory procedures at the national and international level. Third, GM traits can be incorporated into different varieties and adjusted to local conditions. The private sector's leading role means IPR and technical use restrictions impact GM seed prices, explains Qaim, but farmers retain the option to use conventional seed, so GM seed demand is price-responsive, which limits the companies' monopoly power. Additionally, he notes, since the private sector focuses on large and lucrative markets, poorer countries do not have the same opportunities to adopt GM crops as the more advanced developing countries. Biotechnology holds great potential for developing countries, he writes, but realizing the benefits on a larger scale requires complementary public endeavors to ensure wider dissemination.

### **DISENCHANTMENT SETS IN**

Woods, David

World Today vol. 61, no. 23, December 2005, pp. 23-24

Summary: The author, managing director of World Trade Agenda Consultants in Geneva, argues that the WTO needs a major deal on negotiating targets to liberalize trade in agriculture and in industrial goods which would then set the scene for a conclusion by late 2006 or early 2007. In turn, this would require significant movement from current positions among the big traders. This happened before in the Uruguay Round of GATT but anything can occur when it comes to trading farm goods. Agricultural interests are always more complex than other trade issues and they obscure a variety of fundamental issues and conflicts that raise doubts in many developing countries. For example, the members of the European Union are trying to protect their farmers who are looking carefully at what they grow. They resent what they feel is undue pressure from the WTO to de-link farm payments from farm production while the United States has recently moved its farm policies in the opposite direction. A more serious issue is that many developing countries who participate in these trade talks believe that their most important interests will be served by minimizing new commitments and focusing on opening Western markets.

### **THE NEXT GREAT PYRAMID GAME**

Whalen, Christopher

International Economy Vol. 19, No. 4, Fall 2005, pp. 22-25, 56

Summary: Whalen says the financial bubble in Chinese stocks is the next great paper pyramid waiting to fall. The China Construction Bank has gained support from the New York banking community, he notes, despite misgivings from the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission. But Chinese banks are little more than a facade, he explains, and these "banks" only lend money to Communist-controlled state-run enterprises, where lending to private enterprises at inflated interest rates is actually controlled. More importantly, Chinese banks don't even know how to lend or price risk; implementation of international accords will do nothing to strengthen the weak links in the Chinese financial system, he writes. Until the Communist Party actually allows truly independent private economic activity -- clearly a contradiction in terms -- reforms are meaningless and corruption remains the status quo, warns Whalen.

### **PAYING FOR TERROR**

Kaplan, David; Fang, Bay; Sangwan, Soni

U.S. News & World Report Vol. 139, No. 21, December 5, 2005, pp. 40-54

Summary: Although the motives of terrorists and crime syndicates differ, write the authors, both groups now thrive in the same subterranean world of black markets, drug trafficking and

laundered money. Counterterrorism efforts, which suffer from the same kind of bureaucratic turf battles and cultural barriers that still plague intelligence agencies, must grapple with this nexus between organized crime and terrorism. Terror attacks and support operations are being funded by increasingly sophisticated criminal activities, the authors note. This global shadow economy of dirty money, crime and black markets in which terrorism is operating has annual revenues of over \$2 trillion, according to United Nations estimates. The article says that taking on this worldwide plague of crime and corruption may be more than the public bargained for. Ultimately, successful crackdown on these underground activities means imposing order where there is instability, good governance where there is corruption and crime, and economic growth where there is poverty.

#### **REGIONAL STRATEGIES FOR GLOBAL LEADERSHIP**

Ghemawat, Pankaj

Harvard Business Review vol. 83, no. 12, December 2005, pp. 98-108

Summary: Ghemawat, professor of business administration at Harvard Business School, says the most successful global companies tailor their strategies for different regions of the world. He notes that leaders of global powerhouses such as GE, Wal-Mart and Toyota have already recognized that globalization is highlighting regional distinctions rather than erasing them. Trade, foreign direct investment, and sales are examples of data that are showing clear regional patterns that the astute companies need to recognize in their strategic planning, writes Ghemawat. In a world that is neither truly local nor truly global, companies need to assess both their regional and global strategies in order to maintain their competitive edge. [ES;LCJ]

#### **SUNRISE FOR RENEWABLES?**

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Economist Vol. 377, No. 8456, December 10, 2005, pp. 18-20

Summary: Environmental concerns, higher energy prices, a desire for greater energy security and improved technologies are converging to create the best investing environment ever for renewable power, as renewables become more cost-competitive with conventional energy sources. Regulatory incentives such as taxes on carbon emissions or tax credits for renewables are impacting cost of use. Improved technologies such as larger wind turbines, simplified solar panel installation, "smart" meters that make it possible for power companies to charge more during peak hours, and new materials are providing new energy options that make renewables more competitive. Additionally, the price fluctuations in oil make the comparatively stable prices for renewable energy look very attractive. Although there are still nay-sayers, this article notes that the investment levels indicate strong confidence in the future of renewable energy.

#### **TRADE TALKS TAKE ON IMMIGRATION**

Stokes, Bruce

National Journal October 1, 2005, pp. 3044-3045

Summary: Immigration, a hot political issue in the U.S., is now complicating efforts to strike a deal in the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations, says Stokes. Possible agreements on cutting farm supports and opening markets to more merchandise trade could be stymied by congressional opposition to raising the number of foreign professionals and skilled service workers allowed to temporarily work in the U.S. Currently, he explains, no international trade rules regulate labor migration; most nations set their own rules, using programs like the U.S. H-1B visa for professionals with specific occupations. American and European multinational companies complain that obtaining approval for intra-corporate transfers, business visits, or overseas assignments is too arbitrary and time-consuming, but Congress fears that trade deals will be used as a backdoor for opening U.S. borders to terrorists and other illegal immigrants. The business community disagrees, but their arguments have been ignored. Meanwhile, developing countries want to move additional skilled workers across borders while poorer countries argue that unskilled labor may be the only service they can export advantageously. Stokes says that migration of temporary workers is an issue U.S. trade negotiators can no longer ignore.



## **GLOBAL ISSUES / INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION (GIC)**

### **CAN WE STOP THE NEXT KILLER FLU?**

Achenbach, Joel

Washington Post Magazine December 11, 2005, pp. 10-28

Summary: The story of the re-creation in 2005 of the 1918 Spanish flu virus is the centerpiece of this detailed overview of the search for effective treatments, including vaccines, for avian influenza. The author profiles flu specialist Jeffrey Taubenberger, and explains in easy-to-understand terms how DNA and RNA work and the crucial ways in which they relate to flu. While studying tissue from a victim of the 1918 pandemic, Taubenberger and his associates used a new technique called reverse genetics to re-create the virus, now used to determine exactly how it mutated from an avian flu harmless to humans to a global killer. Results can then be adapted to the present H5N1 strain of influenza.

### **THE FLU HUNTER**

Rosenwald, Michael

Smithsonian vol. 36, no. 10, January 2006, pp. 36-46

Summary: Robert Webster of Memphis, Tennessee is not your typical microbiologist -- he is a prominent American scientist who has been researching the deadly avian flu string H5N1 since its human form was discovered in Hong Kong, 1997. Webster believes that this virus is "The One", capable of starting a pandemic that could kill millions worldwide. The question remaining is not how but when the virus will mutate so that it is easily spread from human to human. Webster and his team are on the forefront of developing a vaccine, researching every human outbreak of the disease, and tracking migration of infected birds. He believes that the virus will become deadly when it swaps genetic material with the human form of the flu virus in a host animal, such as a pig. Webster's work can only help the US government's dedication to stopping the virus in this country before it starts.

### **PHOTO CHOP SHOP**

Greene, Kate

Technology Review December 6, 2005

Summary: Digital forensics has emerged as a growth industry to combat the ease with which images can be manipulated and altered with software programs like Photoshop. Recent cases of newspapers doctoring photos, coupled with the concern that digitally altered images could be used as court evidence, led Polytechnic University computer scientist Nasir Memon to join the effort to expose digital alterations. One method of detecting tampering, known as digital watermarking, adds identifying data to an image, which is corrupted when the image is altered in any way, though the process is costly and not widely practiced. Because not every photo submitted in court has a digital watermark, digital forensics can be used to determine if an image has been altered and then match it to the camera used to take the picture. Memon developed software to identify a camera's manufacturer by identifying the company's unique interpolation algorithm, which compensates for the red, blue, or green sensors that were not functioning in a given pixel at the time the picture was taken. A more specific application, developed by Jessica Fridrich of the State University of New York, can match a photo to a specific camera by zooming in on unique imperfections known as noise; this software can still match a photo even if its file has been compressed, unlike Memon's technique. Available online at [http://www.technologyreview.com/InfoTech-Software/wtr\\_15966,300,p1.html](http://www.technologyreview.com/InfoTech-Software/wtr_15966,300,p1.html)

### **THE SUM OF THE PARTS**

Brownlee, Christen

Science News Vol 168, No. 24, December 10, 2005, pp. 378-380

Summary: Synthetic biologists are giving genetic engineering a new twist by designing sections of DNA that act in predictable ways to fit specific needs. Stringing together these different DNA parts and introducing them into a cell can allow scientists to make tiny "living machines." While this new field is still in its infancy, scientists are already using synthetic biology to make it easier to study life's basic mechanisms. Several scientists predict that this field could eventually help in

combating and treating deadly diseases, such as having a bacterium deliver chemotherapy or direct the delivery of an antimalarial drug. Some scientists have ethical concerns over the risks posed by synthetic biology, and are looking for ways to oversee the use of this technology. One method would have a regulatory body notified whenever an order is placed for DNA sections that may have potentially harmful uses. Another would attach a "DNA barcode" to indicate where that piece of DNA came from, thus providing a chain of accountability.

## **INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**

### **AL QAEDA AS A DUNE ORGANIZATION: TOWARD A TYPOLOGY OF ISLAMIC TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS**

Mishal, Shaul; Rosenthal, Maoz

Studies in Conflict & Terrorism Vol. 28, No. 4, July-August 2005, pp. 275-293

Summary: One of the most critical elements in combating terrorist organizations, regardless of their origins, is in identifying its organizational structure. Exploiting weaknesses depends on a full understanding of how the organization works and operates. Mishal and Rosenthal, both political science professors at Tel Aviv University, believe al Qaeda has transformed from a traditional hierarchical structure and a network structure to become a hybrid they describe as a "Dune Organization." A Dune organization differs from the previous two structures in how it conducts terrorist operations -- it carries out actions by both the organization itself as well as groups loosely affiliated to it, and the terrorist actions are carried out within loosely defined intervals of time rather than in accordance to strictly defined time dictates. Additionally, Mishal and Rosenthal believe that the terrorist actions of the affiliates are not necessarily identical in terms of their methods of operation to the core organization's actions, but ultimately the outcome is the same. This insightful analysis helps explain how al Qaeda has grown into the pivotal transnational terrorist group that it has become.

### **THE CHALLENGES OF STRATEGIC TERRORISM**

Picco, Giandomenico

Terrorism & Political Violence Vol. 17, Nos. 1-2, Winter 2005, pp. 11-16

Summary: Terrorism is a multidimensional phenomenon, which is essential for nations to understand as they blend the necessary ingredients of an effective counterterrorism program, says the author, chairman and chief executive officer of GDP Associates in New York. Al-Qaida as a transnational terrorist organization is substantially different from the Irish Republican Army or Hizballah, the author argues. While groups such as al-Qaida may seek a clash between the Islamic world and the West, groups such as the IRA and Hizballah have a limited, specific objective in both scope and geography. Picco writes that, unlike tactical terrorism, which groups like the IRA and Hizballah use to achieve a specific goal with their adversaries, al-Qaida represents strategic terrorism, which is characterized by perpetual conflict and the "never ending struggle."

### **DEFEATING TRANSNATIONAL INSURGENCIES: THE BEST OFFENSE IS A GOOD DEFENSE**

Staniland, Paul

Washington Quarterly Vol. 29, No. 1, Winter 2005-06, pp. 21-40

Summary: Staniland argues that one of the most troubling aspects of the insurgency in Iraq is that it has become transnational in character, noting that such insurgent movements have posed daunting, and even insurmountable, challenges previously. Consequently, conventional counterinsurgency strategy is bound to have substantial difficulties. Transnational insurgents operating in Iraq draw their recruits not from insurgents solely from the native population, but from radicals from far-flung networks across the Middle East and Europe, he says. These insurgents move into and out of Iraq, using sanctuaries in neighboring states. Staniland says that as long as the insurgents maintain minimal support inside Iraq and draw from outside sources for support and logistics, conventional strategies will be undermined. To defeat a transnational insurgency in Iraq requires three components: border defenses, nationalistic propaganda operations, and

intelligence cooperation from support states. One aspect is to build fences along weak sections of Iraq's borders to halt infiltration, backed by extensive surveillance and aggressive pursuit. An additional component is to delegitimize insurgent groups. Finally, there must be effective intelligence cooperation with states where feeder networks are based, to interrupt the supply chains of recruits.

#### EUROPE INSIDE OUT

Niblett, Robin

Washington Quarterly Vol. 29, No. 1, Winter 2005-06, pp. 41-59

Summary: Six months after the French and Dutch rejections of the European Union's constitutional treaty, "Europe is still in shock," writes Niblett, Director of the Europe Program and Executive Vice President at CSIS. In his analysis of recent developments, he stresses that the economic importance of the EU (25% of the world's GDP and 30% of foreign assistance) makes it a vital player on the world stage, with considerable pressure to be more engaged internationally. Despite the failure to ratify the constitutional treaty, Niblett notes that EU member states are taking a new approach by searching for new models of economic organization that will meet their particular needs. However, they realize that being politically detached on the world stage is no longer a viable option. He concludes that the "opportunity to change course lies in the hands of Europe's citizens and its leaders, not in the words and institutional arrangements of its constitutional treaty."

#### AN INTERVIEW WITH GUDMUNDUR EIRIKSSON

Moore, John Norton; Schachte, William L. Jr.; Badow, Doug

Journal of International Affairs Vol. 59, no. 1, Fall/Winter 2005, pp. 43-51

Summary: Eiriksson, former judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, discusses the achievements of the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), as well as challenges still to be resolved. He notes that a major accomplishment of the convention is the establishment of a 200-mile zone, in which countries have the right to set up protected waters, develop regional agreements to avoid marine pollution or regulate the release of materials into the sea from ships. However, the convention does not deal with the problems of pollution that emanate from outside any country's exclusive zone. Critics of the convention in the U.S. assert that it is not acceptable to American interests. However, Eiriksson argues that it is still a very important agreement because it enforces greater order over 70 percent of the world's surface. The implementation of these principles is not complete, but there are ongoing efforts to improve implementation and to assist states in resisting pressure that could interfere with their realization of their treaty rights.

#### MOTHER. DAUGHTER. SISTER. BOMBER.

Bloom, Mia

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists vol. 61, no. 6, November/December 2005, pp. 54-62

Summary: This heavily footnoted article notes that 30 percent of suicide attacks are conducted by women. While most female suicide bombers have been affiliated with secular separatist organizations like the Kurdistan Worker's Party and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, Bloom writes of the more troubling emergence of their association now with religious organizations. Islamic leaders have been finding and articulating legal precedent that can be used to condone women's participation in these types of attacks. Using women as suicide bombers ensures the media attention that perpetrators seek. It is also used as a recruitment tactic, she writes, since the use of women to conduct these attacks "can mobilize greater numbers of operatives by shaming men into participating." The author, who is an assistant professor of political science at the University of Cincinnati, says al-Qaida affiliated groups have started using women in this deadly role. Fighting terror, and this tactic, should be addressed by making terrorist organizations less appealing, and, she suggests the need to increase the role of women in peaceful activities, attending to their needs in times of peace and conflict and protecting and promoting women's rights as a centerpiece of foreign policy. Available online at [http://www.thebulletin.org/article.php?art\\_ofn=nd05bloom](http://www.thebulletin.org/article.php?art_ofn=nd05bloom)



### **A NEW NON-PROLIFERATION STRATEGY**

Cirincione, Joseph

SAIS Review Vol. 25, No. 2, Summer 2005, pp. 157-165

Summary: Cirincione, Director for Non-Proliferation at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, discusses the June 2004 Carnegie Endowment report UNIVERSAL COMPLIANCE: A STRATEGY FOR NUCLEAR SECURITY, and asserts that the new proliferation challenges make it clear beyond doubt that the present non-proliferation regime needs fixing. He believes that now is the time to demand systemic change: a new strategy to defeat old and new threats before they become catastrophes. Moreover, he argues that only by forging this balance of obligations involving all states and actors can we erect a defense against the dangers of the spread of nuclear weapons.

### **ON THE RISE AND FALL OF AMERICAN SOFT POWER**

Nye, Joseph S.

New Perspectives Quarterly vol. 22, no. 3, Summer 2005, pp. 75-77

Summary: Harvard Professor Joseph Nye assesses the record of the Bush administration in terms of "soft" power. The neglect of public diplomacy in Bush's first term may be reversed in the second term, as indicated by requests in the administration's new budget. However, if our policies do not fit the values we espouse, an increased investment in public diplomacy will be undercut. President Bush should combine hard with soft power in order to make America a smart power again. This article is currently available on the Internet at:  
[http://www.digitalnpq.org/archive/2005\\_summer/19\\_nye.html](http://www.digitalnpq.org/archive/2005_summer/19_nye.html)

### **SHATTERING IRAQ**

Starobin, Paul

National Journal vol. 37, no. 50, December 10, 2005, pp. 3784-3791

Summary: Starobin, staff writer for the National Journal, contends that Iraq is well on the road to civil war. He notes that a "civil-war prism can explain a lot -- and also offer some prospective guidance." He cites a number of analysts, including academics, military officers, and journalists, who compare present-day Iraq with Lebanon in the late 1970s. He writes that the situation in Iraq has "a localized, sectarian element ... separate and apart from Arab or Iraqi nationalist stirrings against the United States as occupier," and it can also be viewed as a focal point of a larger conflict within Arab and Islamic culture. Starobin points out the nearly universal opposition to a sudden withdrawal of American troops, and concludes that "it will be up to the Iraqis ... and to their neighbors in the region to choose something other than civil warfare."

### **STABILIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION IN AFGHANISTAN: ARE PRTS A MODEL OR A MUDDLE?**

McNerney, Michael J.

Parameters Vol. 35, No. 4, Winter 2005, pp. 32-46

Summary: McNerney, Director of International Policy and Capabilities in the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Stability Operations, notes that Afghanistan and Iraq illustrate that stabilizing a country after a war is often more challenging than the initial combat. In reviewing the effectiveness of Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) in Afghanistan, he concludes that PRTs have made significant gains in the past several years, but due to their nature and the insecure environment in which they operate means that there will always be "a little confusion" over their role. McNerney believes that to be preferable to rigid guidelines that might eliminate the flexibility that makes the PRTs so adaptable. Although the PRTs are "generally on the right track," he believes that certain improvements are in order -- there need to be more of them; civil-military coordination needs to be improved, and better methods are needed to measure the effectiveness of relationship-building efforts. Finally, McNerney states that the PRTs should place greater emphasis on capacity-building programs to improve local governance and improve ties between municipalities and regions to the central government. In spite of their imperfections, he believes that PRTs may provide a good starting point for developing the tools needed to achieve political and military success in future missions.

## **SYMBOL AND SOVEREIGNTY IN NORTH KOREA**

Medlicott, Carol

SAIS Review Vol. 25, No. 2, Summer-Fall 2005, pp. 69-79

Summary: The author, assistant professor at Dartmouth College and former counterintelligence analyst, notes that the very name of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) conjures an "Orwellian image of grim dystopia where the repressed population struggles under poverty that is as appalling as the dogma is rigid." The author notes that the Pyongyang regime uses symbols and symbolic activities to convey to the world, and to its people, the appearance of legitimacy and sovereignty. North Korea employs two distinctive categories of "symbolic state practice" -- its pattern of foreign policy interaction, which the author calls "mutual visitation diplomacy," and its ritual of "on-the-spot-guidance visits." She relates these ideas to pre-modern Confucianism, which views the state as an extended family with the leader as father, and to the vision of North Korea as "the cultural and political center of a constructed universe," along the lines of the ancient Chinese world system. She concludes that "no real progress can be made towards understanding the goals and aspirations of [this] puzzling state without the painstaking work of assessing these practices."

## **DAVID'S FRIEND GOLIATH**

Mandelbaum, Michael

Foreign Policy No. 152, January/February 2006

Summary: The author, professor of American foreign policy at The Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies, notes that "the rest of the world complains that American hegemony is reckless, arrogant and insensitive ... [but] the world's guilty secret is that it enjoys the security and stability the U.S. provides." Mandelbaum notes that, historically, other nations have banded together to provide a check on world powers, yet no such anti-American alignment is taking place. Unlike past empires, U.S. overseas interventions have been few in number, and generally have not been with idea of complete control. Because of America's open political system, any country is able to gain access to Congressional committees with oversight over international relations and foreign policy. In that sense, the U.S. government has become a world government, and has in effect become a mediator over regional conflicts. He also notes that the U.S. taxpaying public is bearing the expense of maintaining a military that ensures the free flow of international trade, even for those countries hostile to the U.S. If anything can safely be said about much of the world's attitude toward the U.S., notes Mandelbaum, it is that "they will continue to criticize it, and they will miss it when it is gone."

## **U.S. SOCIETY AND VALUES**

### **BLACK ARCHITECTS: EMBRACING AND DEFINING CULTURE**

Davis, Kimberly

Ebony October 2005, pp. 108-114

Summary: Jack Travis, one of the top architects in the United States, spends much of his time mentoring young people. Early in his career he realized that a small number of U.S. architects are African American, something Curtis Moody, president of the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects, attributes largely to African Americans not feeling empowered to pursue architecture as a profession during the Harlem Renaissance. As a result, he says, architecture has generally been a bit outside Black culture. Black architects interviewed for this story agree that the future lies in working together to create new opportunities in architecture for Blacks.

### **BRIDGING TWO WORLDS: A CONVERSATION WITH BETTE BAO LORD**

Cole, Bruce

Humanities November-December 2005, pp. 6-9, 51-54

Summary: The magic of America, novelist and essayist Lord observes in this interview, is the idea that Americans can be as different as sisters and brothers are and still be part of the same family. Reflecting on the immigrant experience, Lord, who came to the United States from China when she was eight, discusses how she personally educated her newly-arrived parents about America,

from a youngster's perspective, and how becoming an American does not mean forsaking one's own heritage and traditions. Lord is married to longtime U.S. diplomat Winston Lord, who was posted as Ambassador to China for several years in the mid-1980s; she recounts her experience returning to China in that different role, as the wife of the envoy. She has not returned to China, however, since shortly after the incidents in Tienanmen Square, which she witnessed first-hand and describes vividly.

### **CELEBRATING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF JOHN H. JOHNSON, 1918-2005**

Kinnon, Joy Bennett

Ebony October 2005, pp. 53-71

Summary: Publisher John Harold Johnson built a legacy celebrating the achievements and beauty of Black Americans. According to media broadcaster Travis Smiley, Johnson took a \$500 loan to launch his first magazine, and "built a media empire that 60 years later is still no. 1 and still 100 percent Black-owned." Johnson, whose business empire included Jet magazine, Ebony, Fashion Fair and Fashion Fair Cosmetics, died of heart failure in Chicago on August 8, 2005. In this tribute to Johnson, the author features the tributes paid to Johnson by such luminaries as President Clinton, who presented Johnson the Medal of Freedom in 1996, and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson during his three-hour funeral service.

### **HONORING OTHERS HONORS OURSELVES**

Johnson, Jean

American Indian Winter 2005, pp. 16-22

Summary: Various age-old traditions and rituals that celebrate life's passages and achievements serve to demonstrate to Native Americans who they are and their origins. The author offers an adage: "Tell me how you honor and are honored, and I will tell you who you are." She cites a number of these tangible tributes -- eagle feathers, star quilts, blankets -- as well as intangibles, such as the creation of songs and stories, naming ceremonies and other festivities that enable the younger generation of Native Americans to realize their honored place in the world. A sidebar describes the accomplishments of seven Native Americans whose figures in bronze are present in the National Statuary Hall, in the U.S. Capitol, in Washington, D.C.

### **REMEMBERING ROSA PARKS**

Chappell, Kevin

Ebony January 2006, pp. 126-128, 130, 132

Summary: It has taken time and reverence, death and tribute for history to fully record how the events on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, in December 1955 lifted America to a higher calling and Rosa Parks to iconic status. The author recounts details of that day and its aftermath, and its impact on numerous individuals who later became pivotal in civil rights history, and describes how Parks was commemorated across the nation in the days following her recent death at 92.

### **IP Publications**

#### **Electronic Journals :**

##### **Entrepreneurship and Small Business**

An Electronic Journal of the U.S. Department of State, January 2006

##### **Foundations of Democracy**

An Electronic Journal of the U.S. Department of State, December 2005

**If you have more questions, please contact the IRC at Tel: 4688082**